THE Numb. 111.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Friday, September 8, to Friday, September 15, 1738.

From the Gentleman's Magazine *for* March, 1738.

Reflections on Immoderate Drinking.

Vino forma perit, Vino corrumpitur Ætas. Proper.

THE common Opinion, as to the enlivening the Faculties, by drinking a ſmall Quantity extraordinary, is ill founded; a Man that requires Wine to open him, is either ill-natured, or has not a proper Degree of Spirit; in either Caſe, a little Reaſoning would do better than the extraordinary Glaſs, without running this Hazard, that by going a Step or two farther, all is wrong again; the Sullen Man becomes Quarrelſome, and the Bathful Fellow Noiſy. In *Italy*, where Men are allowed to have the quickeſt and moſt ſubtle Wits amongſt *Europeans*, the Bottle is never called in to make them ſhine: Sherbets and ſmall Liquors are drank at their Aſſemblies, and drank becauſe the Climate requires them: A Man heated with Liquor there, would be thought fitter for his Bed, than Converſation; and indeed, ſo he is every where, for many Reaſons: Wit is only commendable when well applied; a ſprightly Saying, on a proper Occaſion, pleaſes Men of Senſe, but a String of Jeſts is only fit for a Buffoon. If it ſhould be agreed that Wit might be raiſed by Wine, and that our Climate warrants Strong Liquors, as well as that of *Italy* does Cool ones; yet it is a dangerous Experiment, unleſs we had a Machine for Drinking, a kind of *Barometer*, that would ſhew all the Degrees between Exhilarating and Madneſs; and then this *Regulator* muſt be fitted to every Man's Conſtitution, and every Man muſt be ſuppoſed to have Reaſon enough left, when he has been parting with his Reaſon for an Hour together, and ſtopt juſt at ſuch a Glaſs, in Spight of ten Thouſand Intreaties to drink another. Every Man who allows himſelf Time to think, would be as fearful of trying the Strength of his Underſtanding this Way, as of advancing to the Edge of a Precipice juſt to try whether the Strength of his Brain would bring him back again.

There are ſome, perhaps, who will pretend that Drinking is to be confined to ſtrong Conſtitutions; and I am ſorry to ſay, that in all Ages there have been People whimſical enough to value themſelves upon this ſtrange Property. It was reported by the *Athenian* Ambaſſadors to the People, with great Signs of Admiration, *That King* Philip *of* Macedon *could drink more than any of his Subjects. Demoſthenes*, who was one of *Philip*'s Admirers, anſwered, *It was no great Compliment to a Prince, to compare him to a Spunge.* What he ſaid then will be everlaſtingly true; an enormous Swallower of Liquor, is no more than a Human Spunge; and, by the Way, thoſe who can drink moſt, have ſeldom the moſt Wit.

We muſt indeed allow, that many who have had an indiſputable Title to Wit and Parts, have drank hard, and, generally ſpeaking, have drank them away; but if Men of Wit ſometimes doe wrong, does it follow, that to have the Reputation of Wit, we muſt imitate them? Or, if one may be allowed to play on the Word, ought one to *affect Wit*, at the *Expence of one's Wits?*

The two great Bleſſings of which Man is capable, are *Serenity of Mind*, and *Health of Body*; both of which are beſt preſerved by *ſtrict Sobriety*. It is true, a Man muſt be at ſome Trouble to find out proper Subjects for the Employment of his Thoughts when he is ſober; but then this is the proper Buſineſs of a reaſonable Creature; whereas Laughing, Swallowing, and Talking idly, are Employments below Human Nature, and, as far as the Compariſon will hold, below even a Brute: If Gentlemen would but habituate themſelves to ſuch Converſation as do not ſtand in Need of Liquors; if they would walk in their Gardens, look into their Eſtates, conſider what Good was in their Power to do, or what Evils they might prevent; they would find Things enough to employ their Time, Thoughts, and Diſcourſe: Their Fortunes then would not lie at the Mercy of their Stewards, or Agents: It is annexed to Human Nature to have a Portion of Care, and he who avoids that aſſign'd him by Nature, wilfully takes a larger. In Point of Health, Intemperance is the Source of almoſt all Diſeaſes, which either flow from our own Errors in point of Eating and Drinking, or from thoſe of our Anceſtors.

As a Proneneſs to Drinking leads a Man into a Variety of Evils which he never thought of, ſo an inflexible Sobriety engages a Man in other good Habits, which he could never have acquir'd otherwiſe; a Sober Man muſt do ſomething conſiſtent with *Reaſon*; he therefore caſts about for ſomething that may *pleaſe* him alſo: This leads him to the Study of ſome Sort of *Science* or other, or to the general Study of all Sciences, according to the natural Bent of his Genius; in the Purſuit of ſuch Views; he finds a Sprightlineſs in his Mind, warmer and better founded than any derived from Wine, and unattended with any Flagging of the Spirits: He goes to Bed ſatisfied, leaving nothing to reproach himſelf with; he riſes chearfully, becauſe he has new, innocent, and worthy Schemes to accompliſh. Whereas he, who drinks, falls aſleep without knowing it, is uneaſy when he wakes; and vexed at being mad Yeſterday, makes himſelf mad To-day, that he may forget it. *Pythagoras* being once asked, *How a Man, addicted to Drunkenneſs, might be cured?* anſwered, *By conſidering what Ills Drunkenneſs brings upon him.* This may be as well applied to thoſe who drink a Bottle of *French* Wine after Supper, as to the Concerns of *March* Beer; the Power of Thinking is decayed by the Former, as well as the Latter; and the Conſtitution rather more hurt by a Foreign Poiſon, than a Domeſtick one: Beſides, the Straining of Pleaſures introduces Pain; A Man drinks a Glaſs or two at his Meal with a proper Reliſh; and in this Senſe, Wine may be ſaid to *glad the Heart of Man*; carried further, the Bleſſing is loſt, and we ſpoil our Taſte, both for the Preſent and the Future: If once Exceſs introduce Diſeaſe, we muſt bid Adieu, not only to the Pleaſure which produced it, but to all Pleaſures whatſoever.

From Vienna, *April* 19, *O. S.*

THE Examination of Count Seckendorff's Affair is intirely at an End: That General is ſaid to have juſtified himſelf as to moſt of the Articles alledged againſt him, and there are but Three Articles whereunto his Anſwers are not deemed ſatisfactory. The Commiſſioners have made their Report to the Emperor, and have declared after what Manner they think he ought to be treated. This Opinion of theirs is variouſly repreſented

ſented. Many People ſay, that they have given it in, that the General deſerves to ſuffer perpetual Impriſonment. As the 3 Articles, upon which his Juſtification is not deemed ſufficient, relate to involuntary Errors, the Count's Friends are in Hopes that the Emperor will ſhew him Mercy, eſpecially as the Empreſs intercedes ſtrongly in his Favour; but it's ſaid, the Emperor's Reſolution will not be known before the End of the Campaign, and that the Populace are ſo exaſperated againſt the Count, that he will be remov'd to another Place. The Veldt-Marſhal Count de Khevenhuller is ſo well acquainted with the Situation of Servia, Sclavonia, and the Neighbouring Provinces, that the Emperor is determined he ſhall make another Campaign againſt the Turks. And as he is Vice-Preſident of the Council of War, that Office will be performed *pro Tempore* by the Count Henry de Daun. Beſides Colonel Lentulus, who has been declar'd a Major-General by the Emperor, has advanced to the ſame Rank, Colonel Philibert and Baron Platzer, who acquitted themſelves perfectly well in the Detachment wherein they were employ'd during the laſt Campaign.

LONDON *April* 14.

Extract of a private Letter from Amſterdam.

NEVER was a Piece of Policy better diſguis'd than that of ſupporting the Malecontents of the Iſland of Corſica. Great Pains have been taken, tho' hitherto to no Purpoſe, to diſcover the ſecret Springs of that Affair, and it ſtill remains a Doubt, whether the Baron de Neuhoff has acted his Part in that Iſland by the Direction of the Court of Spain, or whether he has been employ'd there by ſome other Power. It's however very evident, that the Nation who has made him its Inſtrument, intereſts itſelf greatly in the Succeſs of the Project; and it's undoubtedly from that Power that ſuch frequent Succours of Ammunition and Proviſion have been ſent there. 'Tis the ſame Power likewiſe that would make the World believe, that the Corſicans will never be brought again under Dominion of the Republick of Genoa, by forging and publiſhing the moſt romantick Relation of the advantageous Situation of the Affairs of the Malecontents; ſuch as, amongſt many others, are, King Theodore's Order of Knighthood, his pretended Fleet, his Army of 40,000 Men, and the taking of the Iſland of Roſſa. Another remarkable Story was rais'd, in order to intimidate the Genoeſe; that the Malecontents propoſed to ſell the Priſoners they ſhould take, to the Beys of Algiers and Tripoli, for Slaves. However, whilſt theſe Things are thus managing, it has been found out, that the Baron de Neuhoff has taken up his Reſidence at Niſa in Savoy, under the Title of the Baron de Franckenburg, where he waits in a whole Skin the Iſſue of Affairs relating to Corſica, in Expectation of drawing ſome Advantage for it, not chuſing, tho' to be ſure very full of Affection for his faithful Subjects, any more to hazard his Life amongſt them, ſtill with Terror remembring the Danger he run from Poiſon when upon the Iſland, which was given him no leſs than three Times in one Day, without doubt from a Principle of Conſcience, by the pious Biſhop of Corſica.

London, April 29. On Tueſday Morning, between Four and Five o'Clock, a Duel was fought behind the Ice-houſe in the Green Park, St. James's, between Charles Powel, of Shrewsbury, Eſq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Fortune, and Capt. Henry Newton, of the ſecond Regiment of Foot Guards, wherein the former was wounded in the Left Breaſt, the Right Breaſt, and Shoulder, the firſt of which is judged to be mortal; the Captain was ſlightly wounded in the Groin, and the Right Hand. They met without Seconds, ſo that Mr. Powel walk'd to the End of the Mall, and deſired the Centinel to lead him to St. James's, where he got a Chair, and was carried to his Lodgings in King-ſtreet, St. James's. The Captain went thro' the Gate towards Hyde-Park; but ſoon after paid a Viſit to his Antagoniſt.

The Model of the Manſion-houſe is now near finiſhed, at Mr. Cordwell's the City Carpenter, and will ſoon be brought to the Royal Exchange, and placed in that Part of it where the Court of France was lately ſhewn, in order to be view'd by the Curious. The ſaid Model is reckon'd the fineſt Piece of Architecture in Europe.

London, May 21. On Monday Morning, Mr. Sewel, Maſter of the Coach and Horſes in Wood-ſtreet, was found hanging in his Cellar. He complain'd of a ſlight Diſorder on Sunday Night, and on Monday Morning early got out of Bed from his Wife, to give Orders for a Coach that was going out, and took that Opportunity to make away with himſelf.

Laſt Sunday Night between Eight and Nine o'Clock, Mr. Gravenor, an eminent Surgeon and Apothecary in Hatton-Garden, returning home from Highgate, was attack'd near Mother Red-Cap's at Holloway, by 2 Footpads; one of them, a black Fellow, on a ſudden ruſh'd out of a Hedge, and frighted Mr. Gravenor's Horſe ſo much that he threw him; the other Villain took the Opportunity and fell on him, whilſt the firſt preſented a Piſtol to his Breaſt, and rifled his Pockets of 7 Guineas, a Silver Watch, and a Caſe of Silver Inſtruments, which Inſtruments they return'd in a very civil Manner, and ſaid they were ſorry they had frighted his Horſe ſo much, and hoped he had not hurt himſelf by the Fall, and wiſh'd him a good Night.

On Saturday Night laſt, a noted Deer-ſtealer, and one of Turpin's Gang, fell out of a Waggon on Epping-Foreſt, and was kill'd on the Spot, by one of the fore Wheels running over his Head.

London, June 2. We have the following particular Account of a dreadful Hurricane that happen'd lately in India.

Part of a Letter from l'Orient, *dated* May 26, 1738, *which came along with the Letters from* Paris, *of the 4th of* June, N. S.

IN the Night between the 11th and 12th of October laſt, there happened a furious Hurricane at the Mouth of the Ganges, which reach'd 60 Leagues up the River, and tho' all the Mariners foreſaw it, and took all the neceſſary Precautions, yet it was ſo violent that it render'd all their Care uſeleſs; and moreover, coming in the Night along with a heavy Rain, which raiſed 15 Inches Water in the Space of 6 Hours, the Sailors could not work the Ships, but were thrown whither the Waves carried them, without being able to defend themſelves. To encreaſe their Misfortunes, they had at the ſame Time a violent Shock of an Earthquake, which threw down a great Number of Houſes along the River Side; in Galgota alone, a Poſt belonging to the Engliſh, about 7 Leagues below Chandernagoe, 200 Houſes were thrown down; and what is moſt particular in this Event, is, that the high and magnificent Steeple of the Engliſh Church ſunk into the Ground without breaking, and no more remains of it now than juſt to ſay, *Olim Troja fuit*. It is computed, that 20,000 Ships, Barks, Boats, Sloops, Canoes, &c. have been caſt away by this Accident; of nine Engliſh Ships then in the Ganges, two of 500 Tons were thrown into a Village above 200 Fathoms from the Bed of the River, broke to Pieces, and all the Equipage drowned pell-mell amongſt the Inhabitants and the Cattle; two others periſh'd at their Moorings, and of the five, only one eſcap'd, the other four being broke to Pieces, but Part of the Men are ſav'd. Barks of 60 Tons were blown two Leagues up into the Land over the Tops of high Trees. Of the four Dutch Ships in the River three were loſt, with all their Men and Cargoes, but the other eſcap'd, tho' very roughly handled. Our Company had three Ships at Chandernagoe, which happily came to no Damage, of which the Philibert was one. We are aſſur'd, that 300,000 Souls have periſhed in this Storm; but I believe the Number is exaggerated; a prodigious Quantity of Cattle of all Sorts, a great many Tygers in the lower Ganges, and ſeveral Rhinoceroes were drowned; even a great many Caymans, Amphibious Animals, were ſtifled by the furious Agitation of the Waters, and alſo an innumerable Quantity of Birds were beat down into the River by the Storm: In ſhort, this Hurricane was the moſt dreadful that has ever been heard of in India. The Water roſe 40 Feet higher than uſual in the Mouth of the Ganges, gradually diminiſhing for the Space of 60 Leagues in remounting the River.

You

You ſee by this Detail, which I have drawn up from the Accounts I had from the Officers of moſt Credit belonging to this Ship, that the Engliſh and Dutch will have each of them but one Ship this Year from the Ganges.

We expect every Day the Maurepas, and in the Month of June the two Ships from China, which arrived at the Iſle of Bourbon the 25th of February laſt; the Jupiter, the Chauvelin, the Tryton, and the others, are expected in July. Other Letters ſay, that the three Dutch Ships were loſt going from Batavia to Japan.

They write from Amſterdam, that the Court of France would fain have the States General promiſe, without Reſtriction, to enter into her Meaſures, in order to ſecure the Succeſſion of the Dutchies of Juliers and Bergue to the Prince of Sultzbach, and to ſupport him therein by Force of Arms, in caſe the King of Pruſſia ſhould think fit to diſpute it with him. To this End, the Marquis de Fenelon takes uncommon Pains to engage their High Mightineſſes to give an Anſwer conformable to the Intentions of his Court; and to this Purpoſe, he was four Days ſucceſſively with the Grand Penſionary M. Fagel, M. Buys, Secretary of State of the Province of Holland, and with other Deputies to the States-General. On the other Side, M. Louiſcius, Miniſter of Pruſſia, uſes his utmoſt Endeavours to prevent the Engagement into which France attempts to draw the Republick. Hitherto the States General have not declared themſelves upon this Subject, their High-Mightineſſes having only agreed to acquaint the Marquis de Fenelon, that they are ready to join with the other Mediators, in maintaining the Tranquility of the Dutchies of Juliers and Bergue, and in bringing about an Accommodation between the Parties intereſted, provided that in the firſt Place, and conformable to the different Declarations given thereupon, Conferences ſhall be agreed to be opened by his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in order to effect ſuch Accommodation: That if then, contrary to all Expectation, the King of Pruſſia ſhould reject every reaſonable Propoſition, or diſpute by way of Arms, the previous Poſſeſſion granted the Prince of Sultzbach for Two Years, their High-Mightineſſes would concur in every thing that ſhould be juſt and neceſſary for the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquility in the Countries of Juliers and Bergue. In ſhort, the States-General now wiſh that a Congreſs may be held upon this Affair with all Expedition; and they likewiſe deſire that Things may remain in the Situation they are in at preſent; at the ſame Time endeavouring to obtain a Promiſe from the King of Pruſſia, to undertake nothing before the Iſſue of ſuch Conferences. But France, who has poſitively promiſed the entire Succeſſion of the Elector Palatine to the Prince of Sultzbach, endeavours to elude the holding of a Congreſs, well knowing how uſeleſs it would be in the bringing about her Deſigns. As for the King of Pruſſia, it's on all Hands allow'd that he conſents to the holding a Congreſs; but that hitherto he hath proteſted againſt the proviſional Poſſeſſion granted to the Prince of Sultzbach. And this, in general, is the State of that embarraſſing Affair, the Iſſue of which is not likely to be favourable to the Pretenſions of the King of Pruſſia.

They write from the Hague, That it has been very lately propoſed in the Aſſembly of the States General, to form in ſome Part of Dutch Brabant, a Camp of 10 or 12,000 Men, to let the World ſee their High-Mightineſſes are not altogether unprepared, in caſe of ſuch Changes happennig, in Relation to the Auſtrian Low Countries, as may cauſe Diſquietude to the Republick; but it's not yet known whether this Propoſition will paſs: Be that as it will, the States-General give greater Attention than they deſire ſhould be taken Notice of, to the extraordinary Works that the Court of France has cauſed to be carried on at Gravelines, and in other Places which ſhe is poſſeſſed of in thoſe Parts. Their High-Mightineſſes have cauſed to be inſpected, with great Exactneſs, what is doing there. It is the Grand Penſionary who has the Management of this Affair, and who is qualified for a Buſineſs of this Nature, having been a Miniſter of the Council of State. The Accounts which are ſent on this Occaſion remain with him, and ſome other of the principal Members of the Government, to prevent the Publick from being made acquainted therewith, which would neceſſarily happen were they to be read in the Aſſembly of the States General. The whole of what is above related, is ſaid to be unqueſtionably Matter of Fact.

The Turks have made themſelves Maſters of Orſova, after a brave Defence, in which the Commander, Major-General Count Miſeroni, a gallant Officer, was killed, with 400 Men. The Loſs of the Infidels is ſaid to be much greater; but by taking this Place, they have opened a Way to ſeize the Iſland of Pega, where was a Magazine. To add to this Misfortune, a Ship from hence laden with ſome Thouſands of Barrels of Flour has been caſt away on the Danube.

Tetuan in Barbary, The Baſhaw of this Place has ſuppreſſed ſome Malecontents, and taken 3 of their Chiefs, one of whom being brought before him, thus harangu'd: "Baſhaw Hamet, do not think, becauſe I am your Priſoner, I am any way your Inferior; for I have been a "Governor from my Youth, and we were both Subjects "to the ſame Maſter, with this Difference, that my People were never tributary. I have fought with Princes, "Blacks, and Baſhaws, and never 'til now was overcome, which in part, was confiding in your Promiſes "of Quarter and good Treatment. 'Tis for the Liberty "of my People, I am now in Bonds, and I would ſacrifice 100 Lives for their Freedom." The Baſhaw could bear no longer, but ordered him to be ſtrangled.

London, June 10. In the laſt Mail from Holland, we find, that the Grand Vizier, ſince his Arrival at Bender, has been heard to boaſt, that he will not return to Conſtantinople, 'til he carries the Keys of Oczakow and Aſoph to the Grand Seignior.

June 15. Purſuant to the Orders from the Commiſſioners of the Navy, the Hands at Deptford Yard are cloſely employ'd in preparing a great Quantity of Stores, which are to be ſhipp'd for Port-Mahone with all Expedition.

The Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have ordered the ſeveral Ships at Deptford, Chatham, Portſmouth, Plymouth, &c. to be full man'd and fitted out, with all Expedition, in order to reinforce Admiral Haddock's Squadron in the Mediterranean.

In our laſt Gazette, *we mentioned her Royal Highneſs's being ſafely delivered of a Prince; but now having a fuller Account, we thought proper to inſert it.*

London, June 21. On Wedneſday the 24th of May, about Seven o' Clock in the Morning, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales was ſafely deliver'd of a Prince at Norfolk Houſe in St. James's Square: Her Royal Highneſs was attended, during the Time of her Labour, by Dr. Sandys, and Mrs. Cannon.

At Six o'Clock his Royal Highneſs ſent a Meſſage to his Majeſty at Kenſington, by his Grace the Duke of Queensborough, that her Royal Highneſs was in Labour; and at Seven o'Clock, a ſecond Meſſage was ſent by the Marquis of Carnarvon to acquaint his Majeſty that her Royal Highneſs was ſafely delivered of a Prince. The Archbiſhops of Canterbury and York were ſent for during her Royal Highneſſes's Labour.

We hear that the King of Sweden, and his Highneſs the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, Brother to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, will ſtand Godfathers, and the Queen of Pruſſia, Godmother.

On Wedneſday Night, the new-born Prince was very ill, and at Eleven o' Clock was privately baptized by the Name of *GEORGE*; on which Occaſion, there was an Order not to fire the Guns in the Park, which had been drawn out upon the Green for that Purpoſe.

This Morning his Majeſty will review the three Regiments of Foot-Guards in Hyde-Park.

Laſt Night there was a Council at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on extraordinary Affairs.

Yeſterday the Virginia Merchants received Advice, that a Ship in their Trade, bound for London, was taken by the Spaniards, and carried into the Havannah, on Pretence of having contraband Goods on board.

We

We hear from Dieppe in France, that Yeſterday was Se'nnight, as the Engineer employ'd in building a new Pier there, was coming out of the Church, a poor Man happened to tread on his Toes, whereupon he firſt can'd him, and then drew his Sword, and run him thro' the Body; and the Deceaſed's Brother endeavouring to ſecure him, the Engineer ſtabb'd him likewiſe, but was immediately taken and committed to the Caſtle.

Yeſterday Morning about 5 o'Clock died the Lady of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole, at his Houſe in Downing-ſtreet, Weſtminſter: Her Ladyſhip had the Misfortune to miſcarry laſt Tueſday Se'nnight, and was ſeiz'd with a Fever, which carried her off. About 8 the ſame Morning, Sir Robert ſet out for the Lodge in Richmond Park. Her Corpſe is to be carried to Houghton-Hall in Norfolk, in order to be interr'd there.

London, June 24. Thurſday and Yeſterday her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales received the Compliments of the Nobility, Quality, and Gentry, on her Up-ſitting.

His Royal Highneſs has preſented Dr. Hollings, and Dr. Broxholm, with 100 l. each; Mrs. Cannon, 100 l. and Mrs. Collens, 50 Guineas.

Three Bomb Ships are reduced from Sloops, and put into Commiſſion, and Orders are ſent to the Office of Ordnance to prepare Mortars, Shells, &c. for that Purpoſe, in order for their being got ready with all Expedition; which, together with the 4 Sail of Men of War already gone, and the 4 which are now ready, namely, two of 70 Guns, one of 60, and one of 50, will go, as we are inform'd, to join Admiral Haddock.

June 28. His Majeſty's Ship the Lyon, now lying at Deptford, and the Superb, at Chatham, are order'd with all Expedition to be fitted for Service, and 'tis thought they will very ſhortly be commiſſion'd.

By Letters from our Merchants at Cadiz, we are inform'd, that the King of Spain is in the greateſt Conſternation imaginable, for fear that a rich Ship which is daily expected to arrive at that Port from the Weſt-Indies, ſhould fall into the Hands of Admiral Haddock's Fleet, ſhe having upwards of 5 Millions of Pieces of Eight on board, and the greateſt Part belonging to the King of Spain.

We hear by a Letter from Cadiz, That the Governor of that Port refuſed Admiral Haddock Admittance into that Harbour with his Fleet, and threaten'd, that in caſe he enter'd, he would fire at him.

Portſmouth, June 25. His Majeſty's Ship the Chatham and Romney are now under Sail for Newfoundland; as are his Majeſty's Ships the Flambourgh, Capt. Pierce, for New-York; the Garland, Capt. Watſon, for Canſo; the Hector, Sir Yelverton Peyton, for Virginia; and the Blandford, Capt. Burniſh, with General Oglethorpe, in Company with the 5 Tranſports for Georgia. Wind S. E.

New-York, Aug. 28. On Friday laſt arrived here, Capt. Pierce, in his Majeſty's Ship the Flamboroug, in 8 Weeks and 5 Days from Spithead; he brought with him the Commiſſion, &c. for his Excellency *Lewis Morris*, Eſq; as Governor of the Province of *New-Jerſey*, and alſo a Commiſſion to the ſame, as Vice-Admiral of the ſaid Province.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

September 8, 1738.

THIS *is to give Notice, That I deſire the Inſpectors to meet me at* Williamsburg, *on the Twentieth of* October *next, in Order to ſettle their Accounts, and receive and pay the Ballances that ſhall appear to be due.* Richard Randolph.

To be Sold,

A *Tract of Land, containing* 3400 *Acres, lying upon* Elk Creek, *on the South Side of the North Branch of* Pamunky *River, in* Hanover *County; being about* 6 *Miles below* Frederickſvil, *and about* 25 *Miles from* Fredericksburg: *On which there is a good Plantation and neceſſary Buildings; alſo* 4 *Negroes, and a good Stock of Cattle. The Land will be ſold together, with or without the Appurtenances; or in* 3, 4, *or more Parcels, provided the Whole can be diſpos'd of, for Money or Bills of Exchange, to be paid in Twelve Month's Time. Any Perſon inclinable to purhaſe, may apply to* Edward Barradall, *Eſq; in* Williamsburg, *or to Mr.* William Nelſon, *Jun. Merchant, in* York *Town, who are impowered to ſell the ſame.*

ON *the* 11th *of this Inſt. was brought to the Publick Goal, a Runaway Negro Man, ſuppos'd to be about* 20 *Years of Age; is pretty tall: He has been* 2 *Months in* Spotſylvania *Priſon. Is a new Negro, and cannot or will not tell his Maſter's Name. Whoever is the right Owner may have him again, paying the Fees.*

John Carter.

RAN *away, on* Saturday *the* 15th *of* July, *at Night, from Mr.* Humphry Brooke, *in* King William *County, a Servant Man, nam'd* John Harris, *a* Welſhman: *He had on a light colour'd Kerſey Coat, Nicanees Waſtecoat, and Duroy Breeches, a brown Linen Shirt, and worſted Cap. A Negro Man, nam'd* Abraham, *belonging to Col.* George Braxton, *of* King *and* Queen *County: He is a luſty ſtout young Fellow, about* 23 *Years of Age; is bow-leg'd: Has with him a Cloth colour'd Coat, and ſeveral other Sorts of wearing Apparel. He is a Shoemaker by Trade. And a Negro Man, nam'd* Windſor, *belonging to the Subſcriber, of the ſame County: is about* 5 *Feet and a Half high, very ſquare, and ſtrong made, about* 20 *Years of Age. Has a black Cloth Coat, full trimm'd, and ſome other Apparel. The Negros are* Virginia *born, and are ſenſible Fellows. They went away by Water, and are ſuppos'd to be gone to* South-Carolina. *Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Runaways, and bring them to me in* King *and* Queen *County,* Virginia, *ſhall have Fifteen Pounds Reward, or Five Pounds for each, beſides what the Law allows, paid by* George Braxton, *Jun.*

LOST *about* 3 *or* 4 *Months ago, a Fawn-colour'd Shell Snuff Box, in the Shape of a Coffin, with a ſmall Coffin on the Lid: Has a Silver Rim and Lid, and theſe Letters and Figures engrav'd on one End of the Box,* H B. 1734. *Whoever brings the ſaid Box to the Subſcriber, in* Williamsburg, *ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and no Queſtions ask'd.* Henry Wetherburn.

RAN *away from the Subſcriber, in* Williamsburg, *on* Thurſday *the* 31ſt *of* Auguſt, *Two Servant Taylors,* John Thompſon, *born in the Pariſh of* Bliſland, *in* New-Kent *County; is a tall Lad, with a long thin Viſage, pale Complexion, and is about Eighteen Years of Age. Had on, when he went away, a dark Snuff colour'd Kerſey Coat, two* Ruſſia *Linen Shirts, a Pair of long Oznabrig Trowſers, Shoes, but no Stockings. The other named* John Macce, *who was condemned laſt* April *Court; is a well-ſet, white-looking Fellow, about* 24 *Years of Age. Had on, a black Wig, a dark colour'd Coat, with white Metal Buttons, a white* Virginia *Cotton Waſtecoat, a Pair of Oznabrig long Trowſers, Shoes, but no Stockings. He has likewiſe an old Indenture, with a Diſcharge on the Back of it, which may ſerve him for a Paſs. It is ſuppos'd they are gone towards* Goochland, John Thomſon *having ſome Relations living in that County. Whoever will ſecure the ſaid Runaways, and bring them to their Maſter, in* Williamsburg, *ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward, beſides what the Law allows, paid by* William Wyatt.

Juſt Publiſhed,

WARNER's ALMANACK, *for the Year* 1739. *Shewing the Time of Sun-Riſing and Setting, Length of Days, New and Full Moon, Eclipſes, Fixt and Moveable Feaſts, Seven Stars Riſing and Setting, Weather, Days of the ſeveral Courts, &c. Printed, and ſold by* W. Parks, *at a Bit a Piece, or* 5 *s. per Doz.*

Williamsburg: Printed by W. PARKS. By whom Subſcriptions are taken in for this Paper, at 15 *s. per Ann.* And BOOK-BINDING is done reaſonably in the beſt Manner.